THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1775. [NUMBER 1699.]

THE NEW-YORK GENERAL JOURNAL; OR, THE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Containing the freshest ADVICES, *both* FOREIGN *and* DOMESTIC.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE COFFEE-HOUSE.

ASSIZE of BREAD, published the 3d July 1775.
Flour at 18/. per Cent.

A WHITE Loaf of finest Flour to weigh 1lb. 10 ½z. for 4 Coppers.

PRICE CURRENT in NEW YORK.

Wheat per Bushel	6/ 0	Beef per Barrel	48/ 0
Flour	17 0	Pork	63 0
Brown Bread	13 0	Salt	3 0
West-India Rum	3 5	India tea, *Liberty & Property*	
New-England do.	2 6	Chocol. per Doz.	19 0
Muscovado Sugar	65 0	Bees Wax	2 3
Single refin'd ditto	1 2	Indian Corn per Bush.	3 3
Molasses	2 0	Wood	20 to 35

High-Water at New-York and Sun's Rising and Setting, till Thursday next.

D's Age.	High Water.	Rises H.	Rises M.	Sets H.	Sets M.	New ● this day.
Thursday ●	9	after 4	52	before 7		
Friday 2	10	4	52	7		
Saturday 3	10	4	53	7		
Sunday 4	11	4	54	7		
Monday 5	12	4	55	7		
Tuesday 6	1	4	56	7		
Wednesday 7	2	5	57	7		

Days 14 Hours 18 Min the 27th.

LATELY Imported from Georgia and Charlestown, a Parcel of Rice, and to be Sold by Thomas Franklin, at his Store in the Fly.

97 1700 New York, July 12 1775.

A Constitutional

POST-OFFICE,

Is now kept, at J. Holt's Printing Office, in Water-Street, near the Coffee House, New York.

WHERE Letters are received in, and carefully dispatched by Riders who may be depended upon for the faithful Performance of Duty, and Execution of the most important Trusts that Business may require, as none but Men of Property and approved Characters, will be employed.

The Posts for Philadelphia and the South Western Colonies set out about 8 o'Clock every Monday and Thursday Morning, proceed that Day, thro' the Towns of Newark, Elizabeth Town, Raway, Woodbridge, Bonum Town, Piscataway, and Brunswick, to Princeton, where they meet and Exchange Mails with the Posts from Philadelphia, who pass thro' Frankfort, Bristel, Trenton, and Maidenhead. These Posts the next Day (Tuesday) return with the Mails to the above Office in New York, and to Mr. Bradford's, at the Coffee House in Philadelphia, From whence other Posts set out for the Westward and Eastward at the usual Times. Those from New-York for the Eastward, set out about 9 o'Clock on Monday, about Noon on Thursday, and return to New York with the Eastern Mails, on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

The Rates of Postage for the present, are the same that they used to be under the unconstitutional Post Office, and accounts are carefully kept of all the Monies received for Letters, as well as expended on Riders &c. That when Rates and Rules are affixed, and Offices regularly established, throughout the British Colonies, by each Provincial and by the Continental Congress, what shall be done before that Time, may be taken into the Account, and properly adjusted.

The Subscriber having at all Times, acted confidently, and to the utmost of his Power, in Support of the English Constitution, and the Rights and Liberties of his Countrymen, the Inhabitants of the British American Colonies, especially as a Printer, regardless of his own Personal Safety or Private Advantage; and having always, both by Speech and Publications from his Press, openly, fully, and plainly denied the Right of the British Parliament to tax, or make Laws to bind Americans, *in any Case whatsoever*, without their own free Consent; and done his utmost to stimulate his Countrymen, with whom he is determined to live or die free, to assert and defend their Rights, against the Encroachments and unjust Claims of Great-Britain, and every other Power. And as he has, by this Conduct, incurred the Displeasure of many Men in Power, and been a very great Sufferer,—the greatest he believes, in this Country—by the Stoppage and Obstruction given to the Circulation of his News-Papers by the Post Office, which has long been an Engine in the Hand of the British Ministry, to promote their Schemes of enslaving the Colonies and destroying the English Constitution; (the very Institution and Existence of this Office, afforded the Ministry, one of the most plausible Arguments in favour of their pretended Right to tax the Colonies, and was a Precedent of their admission of that Right, and of the exercise of it.) And as the Colonies are, at length roused to defend their Rights, and in particular to wrest the Post Office from the tyrannical Hands which have long held it, and put it on a Constitutional Footing; and many Gentlemen among the most hearty and able Friends to America, in this and the neighbouring Colonies, both in and out of the Continental Congress, having encouraged the Subscriber to hope, that they think him a proper person to hold the Office of Post Master in this Colony, with the Business of which he is well acquainted, and will favour his Application for the same; He humbly requests the Favour, Concurrence and Assistance of the Honorable Convention of Deputies for this Colony, in his Appointment to the said Office, the Duties of which it will be his constant Care to discharge with Faithfulness, and to general Satisfaction, ever grateful for Favours conferred, and studious to deserve them.

JOHN HOLT.

The following Gentlemen appointed Captains, by the Provincial Congress, for the inlistment of volunteers, to enter into service, for the defence of the Liberties of America, in the first Battallion to be raised in the City of New-York, under the command of the Colonels M'Dougal, and Ritzema, have thought proper to make public, the following places of rendezvous, and the encouragement to volunteers

CAPTAIN John Weissenvelt, and Capt. Gershom Mott, at Mr. Foster Lewis's, innholder, near Beekman's slip. Captain Willet, at Mr. Abraham Van Dyck's, innholder in the Broadway. Captain Jacob Cheesman, at Mr. John Rutter's, in Cherry street. Capt. Samuel Broome, at Mr. Foster Lewis's. Capt. John Quackenbos, at Mr. Abraham Van Dyck's, Mr. Edward Bardin's Chapel street, innholder, and Mr. Foster Lewis's. Capt. John Johnson, at Mr. Edward Bardin's. Capt. William Goforth, at Mr. Abraham Van Dyck's. Captain Lieutenant John Copp, acting in the absence of Capt. Richard Vaarick, private Secretary to General Schuyler, at Capt. Josiah Banks, in Little Dock street, near the Exchange, and at Mr. William Mariner's, in Horse and Cart-street, innholders. Capt. Van Wyck, at Mr. Abraham Van Dyck's.

Volunteers, from the time of their inlistment, to enter into immediate pay, at one shilling and eleven pence per day; and also to receive one dollar per week, until they are encamped, in order to enable them to support themselves in the intermediate time; and they are likewise to be provided with a suit of regimental clothes, a firelock, ammunition, accoutrements, and every other article necessary for the equipment of AMERICAN SOLDIERS.

GOD save the CONGRESSES.

In GENERAL CONGRESS of the UNITED COLONIES, held at Philadelphia, on the 10th day of May, 1775.

WHEREAS his Majesty's most faithful subjects in these colonies are reduced to a dangerous and critical situation, by the attempts of the British ministry, to carry into execution, by force of arms, several unconstitutional, and oppressive acts of the British Parliament for laying taxes in America, to enforce the collection of these taxes, and for altering and changing the constitution and internal police of some of these colonies, in violation of the natural, and civil rights of the colonies.

And whereas, hostilities have been actually commenced in the Massachusett's-Bay, by the British troops, under the command of General Gage, and the lives of a number of the inhabitants of that colony destroyed:—The town of Boston not only having been long occupied as a garrisoned town in an enemy's country, but the inhabitants thereof treated with a severity, and cruelty not to be justified, even towards declared enemies. And whereas large reinforcements have been ordered, and are soon expected for the declared purpose of compelling these colonies to submit to the operation of the said acts, which hath rendered it necessary, and an indispensible duty, for the express purpose of securing and defending these colonies, and preserving them in safety against all attempts, to carry the said acts into execution: That an armed force be raised sufficient to defeat such hostile designs, and preserve, and defend, the lives, liberties, and immunities of the colonists; for the due regulating and well ordering of which—Resolved, That the following RULES and ORDERS be attended to, and observed by such forces as are or may hereafter be raised for the purpose aforesaid.—

ARTICLE 1. That every officer who shall be retained, and every soldier who shall serve in the Continental Army, shall at the time of his acceptance of his commission or inlistment, subscribe these rules and regulations. And that the officers and soldiers, already of that army, shall also as soon as may be subscribe the same; from the time of which subscription, every officer and soldier shall be bound by those regulations; but if any of the officers, or soldiers now of the said army, do not subscribe these rules and regulations, then they may be retained in the said army, subject to the rules and regulations under which they entered into the service, or be discharged from the service, at the option of the commander in chief.

Art. 2. It is earnestly recommended to all officers and soldiers diligently to attend Divine Service; and all officers and soldiers, who shall behave indecently or irreverently at any place of divine worship, shall, if commissioned officers, be brought before a court-martial, there to be publicly and severely reprimanded by the president; if non-commissioned officers or soldiers, every person so offending, shall, for his first offense forfeit One Sixth of a Dollar, to be deducted out of his next pay; for the second offence, he shall not only forfeit a like sum, but be confined for twenty four hours; and for every like offence, shall suffer and pay in like manner, which money so forfeited shall be applied to the use of the sick soldiers of the troop or company to which the offender belongs.

Art. 3. Whatsoever non-commissioned officer or soldier shall use any prophane oath or execration, shall incur the penalties expressed in the second article; and if a commissioned officer be thus guilty of profane curfing or swearing, he shall forfeit and pay for each and every such offence the sum of Four Shillings, lawful money.

Art. 4. Any officer or soldier, who shall behave himself with contempt or disrespect towards the general or generals, or commanders in chief of the continental forces, or shall speak false words, tending to his, or their hurt, or dishonour, shall be punished, according to the nature of his offence, by the judgment of a general court martial.

Art. 5. Any officer or soldier, who shall begin, excite, cause or join in any mutiny or sedition, in the regiment, troop, or company to which he belongs, or in any other regiment, troop, or company of the continental forces, either by land or sea, or in any party, post, detachment, or guard, on any pretence whatsoever, shall suffer such punishment as by a general court-martial shall be ordered.

Art. 6. Any officer, non-commissioned officer, or soldier, who being present at any mutiny or sedition, does not use his utmost endeavours to suppress the same, or coming to the knowledge of any mutiny, or intended mutiny, does not, without delay, give information thereof to the commanding officer, shall be punished by order of a general court-martial according to the nature of his offence.

Art. 7. Any officer or soldier, who shall strike his superior officer, or draw, or offer to draw, or shall lift up any weapon, or offer any violence against him, being in the execution of his office, on any pretence whatsoever, or shall disobey any lawful commands of his superior officer, shall suffer such punishment as shall, according to the nature of his offence, be ordered by the sentence of a general court martial.

Art. 8. Any non commissioned officer or soldier, who shall desert, or without leave of his commanding officer, absent himself from the troop or company to which he belongs, or from any detachment of the same, shall upon being convicted thereof, be punished according to the nature of his offence, at the discretion of a general court-martial.

Art. 9. Whatsoever officer or soldier shall be convicted of having advised or persuaded any other officer or soldier to desert, shall suffer such punishment as shall be ordered by the sentence of a general court martial.

Art. 10. All officers, of what condition soever, shall have power to part and quell all quarrels, frays, and disorders, though the persons concerned should belong to another regiment, troop or company; and either order officers to be arrested, or non commissioned officers or soldiers to be confined and imprisoned, till their proper superior officers shall be acquainted therewith; and whoever shall refuse to obey such officer (though of an inferior rank) or shall draw his sword upon him, shall be punished at the discretion of a general court martial.

Art. 11. No officer or soldier shall use any repreachful or provoking speeches or gestures to another, nor shall presume to send a challenge to any person to fight a duel: and whoever shall knowingly and willingly suffer any person whatsoever to go forth to fight a duel; or shall second, promote, or carry any challenge, shall be deemed as a principal: and whatsoever officer or soldier shall upbraid another for refusing a challenge shall also be considered as a challenger: and all such offenders, in any of these or such like cases, shall be punished at the discretion of a general court martial.

Art. 12. Every officer commanding in quarters, or on a march, shall keep good order, and to the utmost of his power, redress all such abuses, or disorders which may be committed by any officer or soldier under his command: If upon any complaint made to him of officers or soldiers beating or otherwise ill treating any person, or of committing any kind of riot, to the disquieting of the inhabitants of this continent, he the said commander, who shall refuse or omit to see justice done on the offender or offenders, and reparation made to the party or parties injured, as far as the offenders wages shall enable him or them, shall upon due proof thereof, be punished as ordered by a general court martial, in such manner as if he himself had committed the crimes or disorders complained of.

Art. 13. If any officer should think himself to be wronged by his colonel or the commanding officer of the regiment, and shall, upon due application made to him, be refused to be redressed, he may complain to the general or commander in chief of the continental forces, in order to obtain justice, who is hereby required to examine into said complaint, and see that justice be done.

Art. 14. If any inferior officer or soldier, shall think himself wronged by his captain or other officer commanding the troop or company to which he belongs, he is to complain thereof to the commanding officer of the regiment, who is hereby required to summon a regimental court-martial, for the doing justice to the complainant; from which regimental court-martial, either party may, if he thinks himself still aggrieved, appeal to a general court martial; but if, upon a second hearing, the appeal shall appear to be vexatious and groundless, the person so appealing, shall be punished at the discretion of the general court martial.

Art. 15. Whatsoever non-commissioned officer or soldier shall be convicted, at a regimental court-martial, of having sold, or designedly, or through neglect, wasted the ammunition, arms, or provisions, or other military stores, delivered out to him, to be employed in the service of this Continent, shall, if an officer, be reduced to a private centinel; and if a private soldier, shall suffer such punishment as shall be ordered by a regimental court martial.

Art. 16. All non-commissioned officers and soldiers, who shall be found one mile from the camp, without leave in writing from their commanding officer shall suffer such punishment as shall be inflicted on him or them by the sentence of a regimental court-martial.

Art. 17. No officer or soldier shall lie out of his quarters, or camp, without leave from the commanding officer of the regiment, upon penalty of being punished according to the nature of his offence, by order of a regimental court-martial.

Art. 18. Every non-commissioned officer and soldier shall retire to his quarters, or tent, at the beating of the retreat; in default of which he shall be punished according to the nature of his offence, by order of the commanding officer.

Art. 19. No officer, non commissioned officer, or soldier shall fail of repairing, at the time fixed, to the place of parade or exercise, or other rendezvous appointed by the commanding officer, if not prevented by sickness, or some other evident necessity; or shall go from the said place of rendezvous, or from his guard, without leave from his commanding officer, before he shall be regularly dismissed or relieved, on penalty of being punished according to the nature of his offence by the sentence of a regimental court-martial.

Art. 20. Whatsoever commissioned officer shall be found drunk on his guard, party, or other duty, under arms, shall be cashiered for it; any non-commissioned officer or soldier, so offending shall suffer such punishment as shall be ordered by the sentence of a regimental court martial.

Art. 21. Whatsoever centinel shall be found sleeping upon his post, or shall leave it before he shall be regularly relieved, shall suffer such punishment as shall be ordered by the sentence of a general court martial.

Art. 22. Any person belonging to the continental army, who by discharging of fire arms, beating of drums, or by any other means whatsoever, shall occasion false alarms, in camp or quarters, shall suffer such punishment as shall be ordered by the sentence of a general court-martial.

Art. 23. Any officer or soldier, who shall without urgent necessity, or without leave of his superior officer, quit his platoon or division, shall be punished according to the nature of his offence, by the sentence of a regimental court-martial.

Art. 24. No officer or soldier shall do violence, or offer any insult, or abuse, to any person who shall bring provisions, or other necessaries to the camp, or quarters of the Continental army; any officer or soldier so offending, shall upon complaint being made to the commanding officer, suffer such punishment as shall be ordered by a regimental court-martial.

Art. 25. Whatsoever officer or soldier shall shamefully abandon any post committed to his charge, or shall speak words inducing others to do the like, in time of an engagement, shall suffer death immediately.

Art. 26. Any person belonging to the Continental army, who shall make known the watch-word to any person who is not intitled to receive it, according to the rules and discipline of war, or shall presume to give a parole or watch word different from what he received, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as shall be ordered by the sentence of a general court martial.

Art. 27. Whosoever belonging to the Continental army, shall relieve the enemy with money, victuals, or ammunition; or shall knowingly harbour or protect an enemy, shall suffer such punishment as by general court-martial shall be ordered.

Art. 28. Whosoever, belonging to the Continental army, shall be convicted of holding correspondence with, or of giving intelligence to the enemy, either directly or indirectly, shall suffer such punishment as by a general court-martial shall be ordered.

Art. 29. All public stores taken in the enemy's camp or magazines, whether of artillery, ammunition, clothing, or provisions, shall be secured for the use of the United Colonies.

Art. 30. If any officer or soldier shall leave his post, or colours, in time of engagement, to go in search of plunder, he shall, upon being convicted thereof before a general court-martial, suffer such punishment as by said court-martial shall be ordered.

Art. 31. If any commander of any post, intrenchment, or fortress, shall be *compelled*, by the officers or soldiers under his command, to give it up to the enemy, or to abandon it, the commissioned officer, non-commissioned officers, or soldiers who shall be convicted of having so offended, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as may be inflicted upon them by the sentence of a general court-martial.

Art. 32. All Suttlers and Retailers to a camp, and all persons whatsoever, serving with the Continental army in the field, though not inlisted soldiers, are to be subject to the articles, rules, and regulations of the Continental army.

Art. 33. No general court-martial shall consist of a less number than thirteen, none of which shall be under the degree of a commissioned officer; and the president shall be a field officer: And the president of each and every court martial, whether general or regimental, shall have power to administer an oath to every witness, in order to the trial of offenders. And the members of all courts-martial shall be duly sworn by the president; and the next in rank on the court martial, shall administer the oath to the president.

(*To be concluded in our next.*)

WILLIAMSBURG, *Virginia*, June 30.

Early yesterday morning sailed from York town his Majesty's ship Fowey, and the Magdalen schooner; which last, we are informed, proceeds to England immediately, with Lady Dunmore and the rest of the Governor's family, attended by his Lordship's Chaplain, the Reverend Mr. Gwatkin.

July 1. The General Assembly have adjourned to the 12th of October next, and the Delegates are summoned to meet in Convention, at the town of Richmond, on the 17th instant.

At a meeting of the inhabitants, last Tuesday, at the court-house, it was agreed upon to represent to the Delegates in Convention, the expediency of a reinforcement of men from the adjacent counties, to be stationed here with the city company, on account of the late alarming report of troops being destined for this colony, from Great Britain. The number thought requisite at present is 250. It is generally believed this measure will be approved of in Convention, and that the towns below this will be provided in like manner; so that, in case of emergency, the whole can unite upon the shortest notice, and act in opposition to any attempt that may be made by the British troops towards the destruction of public liberty in this colony.

From Princess Anne, we hear, that on the eastern shore of that county, lately drifted there several parts of a wreck quantities of hay, a drummer's uniform, and some other military habits, which make it probable that one of the transports has been lost near that shore.

On Tuesday night a party of men was sent from Roxbury Camp to Long Island, in Boston harbour, from whence they brought off 15 of the enemy prisoners, between 20 and 30 horned cattle, and about 100 Sheep. The prisoners were brought to head quarters yesterday, and soon after sent to Concord.

Governor Wentworth, a native of New-Hampshire, has rendered himself so justly obnoxious to his countrymen by promoting the arbitrary measures of the British King and ministry, that he has tho't it prudent to repair on board a man of war for protection.

Since our last arrived here from Philadelphia, John Sullivan, Esq, appointed, by the Continental Congress, a Brigadier General of the American army

We have intelligence from Boston, that the enemy are much pleased with the thoughts of having killed many of our men when we drove them within their lines, and burnt their guard house

NEWPORT, July 17.

Extract of a letter from ROXBURY, *dated the 13th inst.*

"Our troops are in good health. By a gentleman of undoubted veracity, who came out of Boston yesterday, we are informed, that the troops in Boston are in the greatest *distress* imaginable, for want of fresh provision; that a flux rages among them which sweeps off commonly 25 men a day; that old Ruggles had attempted to raise a company in Boston, but at most could not inlist more than 30 men; that several of our friends had been committed to close confinement."

The number of inhabitants remaining in the town of Boston is said to be 6 500: Number of the army and navy, including men, women and children, 13 600. There are about 300 tories who do military duty in Boston.

PROVIDENCE, July 15.

The following is said to be an exact return of the killed, wounded and missing, of the American Army, in the action of June 17, at Charlestown, viz.

Regiments.		*Killed and missing.*		*Wounded.*
Col. Stark's }	New-			
Read's }	Hamp.	15	—	45
Gen Ward's		1	—	6
Col. Scammons's			—	2
Bridges		15	—	29
Gerrish's		3	—	2
Prescott's		42	—	28
Whitcomb's		5	—	8
Fry's		15	—	31
Brewer's		7	—	11
Nixon's		3	—	10
Little's		7	—	23
Woodbridge's		1	—	5
Gardner's		6	—	7
Doolittle's			—	9
Gridley's			—	4
Gen. Putnam's }	Conn. &c.			
Capt. Coit's Com }		15	—	30
Chester's }				
		135		250
About 30 of the missing since returned		30		
		220		
		135		
Total of killed, wounded, and missing		355		

NEW LONDON, July 14.

Last Lords day afternoon, a barge was sent with two swivels and number of small arms, from the King fisher man of war, (which was lying in the sound off the mouth of Connecticut river) in chase of a schooner belonging to Rocky Hill, which was bound into the river;—the schooner grounding on Say Brook Bar, she was boarded by the people from the barge, who attempted to get her afloat, but finding they could not, left her.——On sight of the barge, numbers of arm'd people immediately collected on the points, each side the river, when a number of shot were exchanged on both sides. Our people received no damage—what damage was done to the people in the Barge we don't learn, but upon receiving our fire they immediately rowed in great haste further from shore.

Thomas Allen's Marine List.

July 9th, at Meridan, appeared off this harbour his Majesty's ship King fisher, Captain Montague, in chase of the schooner Oliver, Prescot Bulkly, from St. Vincents: Off Say Brook she came up with Captain Bulkley—visited his vessel—treated him with civility, and acquitted them. Tuesday evening 11th, the above ship was off Stratford Point, bound to New York.

Received last Evening, New Orders.

To all owners and masters of vessels—be it known, that from and after this day, no vessel is permitted to begin her lading for any port whatever, until the owner himself, of such vessel, and master, appear in the Custom House, and there give bonds.

PHILADELPHIA, July 19.

Capt. Cox informs, that a vessel was arrived at Liverpool from Rhode Island, who carried only a verbal account of the battle of Lexington, which the inhabitants would not give the least credit to, so that the poor Captain was obliged to hold his tongue, for fear of insults, as they said it was *impossible* that peasants should beat *Regulars*.

Extract of a Letter from the Camp at Cambridge, July 8.

"Yesterday our troops set fire to the ministerial troops's guard house on the Neck, which they effected in the following manner: The night before, a number of our brave troops brought down two field pieces from Roxbury to the Neck; a few concealed themselves in the grass, not far from the house, with combustibles ready, whenever the signal was given, to execute their part, (which was on firing the field pieces) A little before day our people discharged the cannon, and shot through the guard house; upon which the guard ran out; our people, who lay in Ambush ran in, set it on fire, and went off with a musket, two bayonets, and a halbert.—The Regulars perceiving the house on fire, returned to extinguish it, but in vain, the few who concerted this scheme got a reinforcement, And plied them with small arms, till the house was consumed."

July 21.

By authentic accounts from South Carolina, we are informed, That the colony of Georgia have appointed Delegates to the Continental Congress now in this city, where they may be expected daily to arrive.—The same accounts inform, That the people of Carolina have taken into their possession about 130 barrels of gun powder imported in the ship ——, Capt. Maitland, from London, on government account.

Extract of a letter from the Camp at Cambridge, dated July 9, 1775.

"Yesterday morning at half past two o'clock we were called up, and informed the enemy had attacked our lines at Robury; we heard distinctly a firing of small arms and artillery on Roxbury Neck, and soon discovered a great fire in that quarter; but two hours elapsed before we knew the cause, which was as follows:

"Two hundred volunteers, from the Rhode Island and Massachusetts Forces, undertook to burn a guard house of the regulars on the Neck, within 300 yards of the enemy's principal works; they detached 6 men about 10 o'clock in the evening, with orders to cross on a marsh up to the rear of the guard house, and there to watch an opportunity to fire it; the remainder of the volunteers secreted themselves in the marsh on each side the Neck, about 200 yards from the house; two pieces of brass artillery were drawn softly on the marsh within 300 yards (and upon a signal from the advanced party of 6 men) two rounds of cannon shot were fired through the guard-house: Immediately the regulars, who formed a guard of 45, or 50 men, quitted the house, and were then fired on by the musketry, who drove them with precipitation into their lines; the 6 men posted near the house, set fire to it, and burnt it to the ground; after this they burnt another house nearer the enemy without losing a man, they took two muskets, and accoutrements, a halbert, &c. all which were bloody, and shewed evident marks of loss on the part of the regulars; the houses had been a long while made use of by the regulars as an advanced post, and gave them an opportunity of discovering our operations at Roxbury.

"Yesterday afternoon some barges were sounding the river of Cambridge near its mouth, but were soon obliged to row off by our Indians (50 in number) who are encamped near that place.

"The enemy lost a great number of officers and soldiers in the affair of the 17th of June: from several persons who are to be credited, it exceeds 900 killed and mortally wounded, besides a great number disabled from future service.

"It is said almost all the officers of the army, as well as serjeants and corporals were in the engagement, leading and forming the soldiers to mount the hill; this may account for so many officers being killed and wounded, as 92 —Some accounts mention a general destruction of serjeants and corporals.—We have frequent interviews with the regular officers in a valley between the two fortified hills, our Centries are not more than 100 yards off each other, both sides are still busy in securing themselves. There is scarcely a house in the lower part of Roxbury, that is not much injured by shot and bombs.—Our people have lost only one man by them, which is very remarkable, as 100 at least were fired into Roxbury last week."

Extract of a letter from the Camp at Cambridge, July 11

"The General's Express, that ought to have left this four days ago, is not yet gone, I therefore sit down to give you some description of our situation here, and that of the enemy ——The enemy are situated on Bunker and Breed's hills, both on the Peninsula, where the late town of Charlestown stood, and within reach, and under the cover of the guns, from the batteries in the town of Boston, and the ships in the harbour and of a number of floating batteries, which they have built, that carry two guns in their bows, two in their sterns, and one on each side. Our people are situated from Charles-River, about 200 rods below the College, where we have a redoubt, which begins the line; then about 60 rods from that another redoubt, and lines continued near 100 rods; then at Charlestown road on the west side of the road at the foot of Prospect Hill, another redoubt and strong fortifications; then on Prospect Hill, is *Putnam's* Post, a very strong fortification: then between that and Winter Hill, a redoubt. On Winter Hill, a strong citadel, and lines, over Charlestown road to Mistick; then in Mr. Temple's, pasture, a strong redoubt, that commands to Mistick River, so that we have a complete line of circumvallation from Charles River to Mistick River; our main fortress on Prospect Hill; the enemy's main fortress on Bunker's Hill, within cannon shot of each other; a hill between these two posts, a little to the eastward of Prospect Hill, called Cobble Hill, I expect will soon cost us a Squabble, which shall have it, our people or their's; nor do I expect it will be many days before it begins, which will probably bring on a general engagement; if they let us alone four or five days more, we shall be well prepared, and shan't care how soon they come, the sooner the better. At Roxbury side the enemy have dug across the Neck, and let the water through, and our people in turn, have entrenched across the outer end of the Neck, and are strongly fortified there, and on the hill by the Meeting house, so strong, that I believe every man in Boston, and at Bunker's and Breed's Hills must fall, before they could force a passage that way into the country. General Burgoyne sent a trumpet yesterday with a letter to General Lee, wishing a composition of the unhappy differences, &c. and says the parliament will certainly give up all right or pretence of taxation, if that will do, and wishes a conference: This letter is sent to the Congress, for their opinion, and for them to appoint a person whom they can confide in, to attend the conference, and hear what passes, if they judge it best to have a conference.—Major Gates is arrived, and we are getting into order and regularity very fast. Last night our people at Roxbury fired the remainder of Brown's buildings on Boston Neck, and have drove the enemy's guards back to their lines."

Extract of another letter of the same date.

"On Sunday we had a trumpeter out from Boston, with a long letter from Gen. Burgoyne, on the American dispute, in answer to one, Gen. Lee had formerly wrote him, and a note he sent in from hence; it is in the parliamentary strain, but wishes exceedingly an accommodation could be proposed, as he has a great affection for America, &c. and concludes with requesting an interview; it was proposed to the General Officers and to the Provincial Congress, but they declared against it, as it has given rise to suspicions and jealousies among the men, who are ignorant, that a politeness of this kind one hour, is quite consistent with cutting throats the next.

"We have just heard that our men have surprized and burnt the only remaining advanced post on the Neck, where the enemy could have a guard-house;—and also that five large ships, seemingly full of men, have sailed out of Boston this morning, but for what purpose we cannot learn."

His Excellency General Washington has appointed Joseph Reed, Esq; of Philadelphia, his Secretary; and the Hon. Major General Ward has appointed Samuel Osgood, Esq; his Aid de Camp.

Gunning Bedford, Esq; of Philadelphia, is appointed by the Hon. CONTINENTAL CONGRESS, Muster Master General of the Continental Army.

Donald Campbell, Esq; is appointed by the Honourable CONTINENTAL CONGRESS, Deputy Quarter Master General of the Continental Army, with the rank of Colonel.

A letter from New-Haven, says, an engagement was seen in the sound between a Provincial and a King's vessel, which lasted upwards of an hour, when the latter ran away.

The Hanover volunteers, now at Williamsburg, in Virginia, hearing that Lord Dunmore, with Capt. Foy, and some officers belonging to the Fowey man of war, were at his Lordship's farm about six miles from that city, they set off in order to bring the Governor peaceably back to the palace, that he might resume his government, and be assured of the protection and support of the inhabitants in administering justice.—But upon their road meeting with two carpenters belonging to the men of war, and a negro, cutting wood, and on securing the two former, the latter ran and informed his Lordship of their coming, who with his companions, immediately got on board a boat. They were not above fifty yards from the shore when the volunteers arrived, but as their intentions were entirely amicable they did not think it worth while to give themselves any further trouble. This friendly endeavour, it is apprehended, his Lordship will represent as an attempt to murder him.

A Virginia paper of the 7th instant, says "Captains Morgan and Stinson marched from our frontiers, for Boston, the 29th of June, with two hundred rifle men, which were desired by General Washington."

WILLIAMSBURGH, July 14. By the Sisters, Maxwell, in 6 weeks from London, we have papers to the 16th of June, which contain no news of any consequence; but the Captain informs, that altho' great numbers of manufacturer, &c. are out of employ, and in a starving condition (who curse Lord North, and all his schemes) yet the general talk upon London Exchange is, *Reduce the American rebels, and hang up the dogs.*

ANNAPOLIS July 20. *The ship Truest, Captain Harding, belonging to Mr. Gildard, of Liverpool, having on board a cargo of salt and dry goods, in coming up the bay ran aground near the three islands at the mouth of West river: upon this the committee immediately met, and after consideration, determined she should proceed on to Baltimore, her intended port: but before she could get off, highly resenting so daring an infringement of the continental association, a number of people met, went on board, and set her on fire.*

New-York, June 18 1775.

To Mr. HENRY REMSEN,

SIR,

THIS serves to advise you, that as the owner of these two packages of goods, marked T L, (which were imported in the Ship Lilly, Captain Cochrane last December and now in our Store, has never since appeared; we wrote to the shipper, from whom we have now got orders to dispose of them to the best advantage. They chiefly consist of Books and printed Handkerchiefs. Please advise us whether they must be sold at Public Vendue; we only wait the commands of the Committee of Inspection; would be glad to know this week, that we may advise the owners what will be done.

We are, Sir,

Your most humble Servants,

GRAY and BLAIKIE.

WE the Subscriber being as in the foregoing letter described, authorized to dispose of the following goods, viz. A bale and box T L, containing a well sorted parcel of Books, chiefly Divinity, 12 dozen and 9 check'd Handkerchiefs, 4 pieces Irish Linen, 3 dozen Mens white thread Hose, 3 dozen white thread, 13 dozen and 4 printed cotton and linen Handkerchiefs, and 5 pieces Osnabrigs. And being heartily disposed to comply with the association entered into by the Continental Congress, give this public notice, that the goods will be sold at the Coffee-House, on Monday next, 30th instant, at 12 o'clock, under the direction of the following Gentlemen, appointed by the General Committee for said purpose, Joseph Bull, Oliver Templeton, Col. Fleeming, William Bedlow, John Woodward, and Eleazer Miller junr.

GRAY and BLAIKIE.

New-York, July 24th, 1775.

We of the Sub Committee, appointed to inspect the above sale, do certify that the goods above mentioned, did arrive, and have since remained in Store, as represented by Messrs Gray and Blaikie.

Joseph Bull, Eleazer Miller, junr.
William Bedlow, Oliver Templeton.

RUN AWAY from Richard Brooke, of Burtonnutt, in the county of Tryon, and province of New-York, JOHN M'CORMICK, about 5 feet 9 inches high, pretty full faced, dark brown curled hair, a little round shouldered, and turns out his toes pretty much; had with him when he went off, a blue coat and jacket, a pair of striped coarse trowsers, but has changed his coat and jacket several times since he went off, and is suspected to have murdered one Josiah Jackson, of the same place, about three days before he ran away: He is of Irish extraction, but born in America. Whoever apprehends and confines him in any of his Majesty's gaols, so that he may be had again, shall receive Three Pounds reward, paid by

RICHARD BROOKE, or
99 2 GEORGE BURKS, Butcher in the Fly-Market.

FIVE DOLLARS Reward.

RUN AWAY the 15th June last, from the subscriber in Albany county, a likely Mulatto servant girl, named DORCAS about 18 years of age, well proportioned, speaks good English, and pretends to be free. Whoever takes up and secures said girl, so that her master may have her again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by BENJAMIN FRENCH.

CHARLESTOWN, *So. Carolina, July* 16.

From a Paper brought by Capt. Fortune, who arrived here last night in 6 weeks and 2 days from Briſtol, we have extracted the following articles.

LONDON, May 30.

Yeſterday Stocks fell One and an half per cent. on account of the news of the engagement between the King's Troops and the Provincials, at Lexington.—The account publiſhed in the Briſtol paper of June 1ſt, is the ſame as that brought here by Captain Allen, from Salem. In the ſame paper notice is given from the Secretary of State's Office that no advices had been received in the American department of any ſuch event, but that a veſſel with diſpatches from General Gage was daily expected.

The Parliament is prorogued to Tueſday, the 27th of July next.

It is ſaid, Lord North, when he received the unhappy news, that the provincials had defeated General Gage's troops he was ſtruck with aſtoniſhment turned pale and did not utter a ſyllable for ſome minutes.

All further diſcuſſion of American and Britiſh rights founded in juſtice, is now at an end. The appeal has been made, by our troops beginning the late affray, to God; but God and American virtue ſeem to have declared againſt our pretenſions.

CHARLESTOWN, July 14.

We have certain accounts, that the inhabitants of Georgia have now adopted the Aſſociation of the Continental Congreſs, and have entered heartily into the American Confederacy for maintaining their juſt rights: John Houſtoun, Archibald Bulloch Lyman Hall, Noble Wimberly Jones, Eſquires, and the Rev Dr. Zubly, are elected Delegates to repreſent the colony in the Congreſs now ſitting at Philadelphia; and thoſe gentlemen were to proceed for that city immediately.

WILMINGTON, (*North Carolina*) June 26.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentlemen in London to his friend in North Carolina, dated March 29 1775.

"The gloomy aſpect of your country and America in general, mentioned in your laſt, is truly alarming I feel for Mr.——, and wiſh he would make this his retreat. Let me adviſe you to leave your uncertain ſituation, and bring your family over. If you object to this, pray ſell your ſlave eſtate at any rate. This early hint will give you an opportunity of doing this to advantage. Laſt week a friend wiſhed me joy on having the good fortune to ſell my ſlaves and American eſtate, for ſays he. "I was lately whiſpered by the miniſter, that all ſlaves in the continent would be ſeized as forfeited by the provinces, and ſold in the French and Spaniſh iſlands, the profits ariſing to reimburſe the great expence of ſhips, troops, &c ſent to America" This will tend to the great diſappointment of our Weſt India planters, who will expect to ſtock the ſugar works from the continent. Your lands muſt be cultivated by the poor as in theſe kingdoms."

His excellency our governor called a council at Fort Johnſton laſt Saturday; when it was reſolved to prorogue the aſſembly till the 12th of September next.

NORFOLK, (Virginia) July 12.

On Monday arrived in the road the Mercury man of war, of 24 guns, full of men, but we know not for what purpoſe.

By a ſhip from Great Britain gone up ſome of the rivers, we learn, that they are beating up for recruits in every town in England.

We juſt now hear of the arrival of the Boſton man of war in the road, and that the Magdalen armed ſchooner had put back in diſtreſs; ſo that we have now 4 men of war and an armed ſchooner for our "protection and defence!" In conſequence of which it is ſaid, 2000 men are to be raiſed and ſtationed at Williamſburg and York.

PORTSMOUTH, July 4

A letter from one of the Weſt India Iſlands, to a gentleman in Newbury Port, has the following paragraph.

A veſſel in 30 days from England, informs us, that there has been the largeſt MOB in London, that ever was known, who ſurrounded the Parliament-houſe, and demanded an immediate repeal of all the American acts, or they would pull down the houſe, on which Lord North looked out of the window, and ſaid, if they would diſperſe, no more troops ſhould embark, till they heard from Boſton again.

NEW-YORK, July 27.

Laſt Friday ſe'nnight died of a Decay, occaſioned by the Rupture of a Blood Veſſel, ſome time ago, John Litchfield, Eſq; late of his Majeſty's ſixteenth Regiment: A Gentleman of Honour, Humanity, and approved Courage. He was the Son of John Litchfield, Eſq; of Northampton, in Great Britain, and married the Daughter of John Morin Scot, Eſq; from whoſe Seat, at Greenwich, his Corpſe was on Saturday following removed to a Vault in Trinity Church Yard.

Laſt Thurſday agreeable to the Recommendation of the Delegates in the Honourable Continental Congreſs, was obſerved with the utmoſt Solemnity, by Faſting, Abſtinence and Devotion; in all the Churches were large Congregations, and excellent Diſcourſes delivered from the ſeveral Pulpits, expreſſive of the truly calamitous Situation of this unhappy Continent.

Friday Night laſt arrived here a Sloop from Bermuda: By Letters from thence we learn, that the Inhabitants of that Iſland are greatly alarmed at the preſent Situation of public Affairs, being under the moſt diſmal Apprehenſions of Starving; to prevent which they have paſſed a Law, that no Proviſions ſhould be ſent off the Iſland at any Rate whatſoever; and were about diſpatching a Veſſel to Philadelphia, to requeſt the Honourable the Continental Congreſs to take their Caſe into their moſt ſerious Conſideration.

By ſeveral Gentlemen that left the Provincial Camp at Boſton, about 10 Days ago, we learn. That they are 20 000 ſtrong, extremely well entrenched, are very healthy, have the greateſt Abundance of Proviſions, that great Harmony ſubſiſts amongſt the Officers and Men, and that they are very impatient to be brought to Action

Extract of a Letter from Philadelphia, July 20.

"This Morning came up to Town James Haberſham Eſq; Lieut. Governor of Georgia.—He came in a Veſſel bound to the Northward, and got into a Pilot Boat at our Capes.—He is come for his Health. By him there are Letters which inform, that the People of Georgia are become quite hearty in the Common Cauſe, and have choſen five Delegates, which are expected in a few Days.—Capt. Maitland, from London, arrived there, and had on board Thirteen Thouſand Weight of Powder; the Inhabitants boarded her, and took all the Powder into their Poſſeſſion."

"N B. This Day appears as the moſt ſolemn Faſt ever held in this City."

We hear from Morris County, in New-Jerſey, that a Woman there, who has been married only 17 Years, has borne to her Huſband 18 Sons and two Daughters, and is now to Appearance in the very Bloom of Life.

Inſtructions for the Officers of the ſeveral Regiments of the MASSACHUSETTS BAY FORCES, *who are immediately to go upon the recruiting Service.*

YOU are not to enliſt any Deſerter from the Miniſterial Army, nor any Stroller, Negro, or Vagabond, or Perſon ſuſpected of being an Enemy to the Liberty of AMERICA, nor any under Eighteen Years of Age.

As the Cauſe is the beſt that can engage Men of Courage and Principle to take up Arms; ſo it is expected that none but ſuch will be accepted by the Recruiting Officers: The Pay, Proviſion, &c. being ſo ample, it is not doubted but the Officers ſent upon this Service, will, without Delay complete their reſpective Corps, and march the Men forthwith to Camp.

You are not to inliſt any Perſon who is not an American born, unleſs ſuch Perſon has a Wife and Family, and is a ſettled Reſident in this Country.

The Perſons you enliſt muſt be provided with good and complete Arms.

Given at the Head Quarters at Cambridge this 10th Day of July, 1775.

HORATIO GATES, Adjutant General.

On the 10th of June laſt, a Murder was committed at a Place called Butternut, a new Settlement, chiefly of Scots People, in Tryon County, near Cherry Valley, on the Body of one Joſiah Jackſon, who kept Houſe alone, and was ſuppoſed to have ſome Money by him. His Clothes were carried off, but a Purſe of Money was found concealed in the Houſe.

He had an unruly Cow that would not be milked but when the Calf was ſucking her. And it is ſuppoſed when he was Milking her, he was ſhot, and that by two, or more Perſons, for three Bullets and a great Number of Swan Shot had penetrated his Body and Thighs, and had likewiſe killed the Calf; his Head had been ſplit open by a Tomahawk. It appear'd, that at a ſmall Diſtance, a Fire had been made the Day or Night before, in a Thicket, where the Boughs were bent down in the Indian Manner, in Order to conceal the Light, with only a ſmall opening to fire through. Some of theſe Circumſtances cauſed the Inhabitants to imagine, that the Murder had been perpetrated by the *Oneida* Indians, and that this was only a Commencement of Hoſtilities; They immediately ſent an Account of the Affair, and of their Suſpicions of the Indians, to the Inhabitants of Cherry Valley, and were preparing to move off, and evacuate the Settlement. The Committee of Cherry Valley, ſent to the Indians, who had a Meeting, and ſent ſome of their Chiefs, who made the following Speech to the Committee, to be communicated to the Inhabitants of Butternut, which prevented their Removal; within 2 or 3 Days after, John M'Cormick, a Servant of Richard Brooks, of that Place, running away, and ſome of Joſiah Jackſon's Clothes having ſince been ſeen in his Cuſtody, he is now generally ſuppoſed to be the Murderer; and it is hoped will ſoon be brought to Juſtice.

The ſpeech of the Indian Chiefs will be in our next.

Extract of a Letter from Cambridge.

Capt. Darby arrived in England in 27 days from Salem. The accounts he carried of the battle, were publiſhed, Lord North was thunder ſtruck at the ſight—Lord Dartmouth ſent for Capt. Darby, with impatience to ſee him, but he was adviſed not to put himſelf in their power. The people were much ſurpriſed at the account, the merchants diſtreſſed on account of their property—parliament had been but two days prorogued, and it was expected would be called again ſoon—every thing in a great ferment—adminiſtration had given out, that New York had deſerted the other colonies, which report Capt, Darby could not contradict—and that a general diſunion would take place—for this report the conduct of your—— Aſſembly gave too much ground. Captain Darby's veſſel plied on and off for him. and never went into any harbour, nor was it known in what part of England he landed. Gen. Gages diſpatch veſſel ſailed for England 4 days before Captain Darby.

Yeſterday an expreſs paſſed thro' this city on his way to the Congreſs at Philadelphia—we hear part of the advices he carried were, that Capt. Darby, ſent with provincial diſpatches from Salem after the battle of Lexington, was returned there again from England where he ſtayed 6 days, General Gage's diſpatch veſſel had not arrived when he left England. That a few days ago a party of provincials had burnt the Boſton light-houſe, having firſt ſecured the oyl found in it, taken up a number of ſtakes; placed to direct paſſing veſſels, carried off a large flock of cattle and deſtroyed a conſiderable quantity of hay.

On the the 18th, the Continental Congreſs paſſed ſundry reſolutions, recommending to all the colonies, that all able bodied men, from 16 to 50 form themſelves, into regular militia, companies, regiments &c one 4th of whom to be minute men, all to perfect themſelves in the military art, and be provided with arms, ammunition, and accoutrements.

This to be at large in our next.

Capt. George M Arry, came P ſſenger in the Brig Franklin, from St Euſtatia, in 14 Days, which Veſſel he left at Sandy Hook Yeſterday Morning, relates, That two Days before they ſailed, a New England Sloop arrived in that Road, who was in Company with a Bermuda Veſſel that went to Antigua, where they fell in with a Ship bound from London to Jamaica, 18 Days out, who informed them that there was a great Diſturbances in England, that Lord North had fled to France,—The Parliament Houſe pulled down by the Populace, and that the Lord Mayor, Mr. Burke, and Governor Johnſton, headed the Populace, and found out a great deal of Bribery and Corruption in the laſt Parliament.

MR. HOLT,

Pleaſe to give the following Extract from Marſhal Saxe's memoirs, a place in your paper, which will oblige one of your conſtant cuſtomers.

A CITIZEN.

ARTICLE IV.

OF PAYING TROOPS.

"OECONOMY is commendable, while confined within certain limits, but in exceeding thoſe, it degenerates into ſordid parſimony: unleſs your appointments for your officers, are ſuch as will ſupport them genteelly; you muſt diſpoſe of them, either to men of fortune, who ſerve only for their pleaſure; or to indigent wretches who are deſtitute of ſpirit: the former of theſe, I make but ſmall account of, as being, for the moſt part, impatient of fatigue, and repugnant to all ſubordination; who are addicted to perpetual irregularities, and no more than mere Libertines: The latter are ſo depreſſed, that it would be unreaſonable to ſuppoſe them capable of any thing great or noble; for as preferment is not rendered an object of ſufficient importance to influence their paſſions their ambition is naturally ſoon gratified, and they are full as happy to remain in their old ſtations, as to accede to higher, at any expence."

[The addreſs of the inhabitants upon Lake Champlain to Col. Arnold, on his departure from that place, was got ready for this paper—when the printer received, but not in time for this week, a piece which he was deſired to publiſh, entitled *A true and impartial account of the late expedition to Tyconderoga and Crown Point, and taking poſſeſſion of theſe poſts; in contradiction to an imperfect and falſe account lately publiſhed in Mr. Thomas's paper.* And as this account has ſome relation to Col. Arnold's conduct, it was thought beſt to defer the addreſs, as well as the account, till next week.

The South-Carolina Papers of the 14th July, contain the Governor, Lord Campbell's Speech to both Houſes of Aſſembly—in the common miniſterial Stile,—and Addreſſes on the ſame, from the two Houſes. That from the Council, as uſual, a mere Echo to the Speech.—That from the Houſe of Repreſentatives, full of Spirit, and juſt Sentiment—As it is impoſſible to give juſt Ideas of theſe, without inſerting them at full length, which we have not Room for in this Paper, we muſt defer the Whole till next Week.]

[The Proceedings and Reſolutions of the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of the Town of Brookhaven, in the County of Suffolk and Province of New York, on the 8th Day of June laſt, acceding to, and adopting the Meaſures recommended by the Honourable Continental, and Provincial Congreſſes, and apologizing for the ſaid Town's coming ſo late into the Meaſures aforeſaid, which came to Hand too late for our Paper of laſt Week, would certainly have been inſerted in this Paper, had we not been obliged to defer it till our next, on Account of ſome other Articles which were judged more immediately neceſſary.]

SIR,

I Requeſt the favour of you to acquaint the Committee, that two bales and three trunks of goods imported in the Lady Gage, Captain Meſnard, were ſtored under the care of one the Committee. That theſe goods were ſhipt by my partner, contrary to my expreſs orders, which was my reaſon for ſtoring them till I could hear further from him. That having conſulted him upon the occaſion, I requeſt the Committee will order the ſaid goods to be delivered, upon my complying, as I am ready to do, with the directions of the Congreſs. Alſo one trunk of goods which came by the Catharine, John Barrow, via Philadelphia, under the ſame predicament.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

New York, 7th June, 1775. Signed BEN. BOOTH.

ISAAC LOW, Eſq.

I the ſubſcriber having, as in the foregoing letter deſcribed, imported the following goods, viz.

Two diamonds interlocked, No. 2, Bale containing 220 cotton romals.

No. 3. Bale containing 160 cotton romals.

4 Trunk — 50 pieces black taffety.

5 ditto — 53 ditto.

6. do. — 53 do.

7. do. — 200 nankeens.

And being heartily diſpoſed to comply with the aſſociation entered into by the Continental Congreſs; give this public notice, that the above goods will be ſold at the Coffee Houſe, on Monday next the 31ſt inſtant, at 12 o'clock, under the direction of the following Gentlemen appointed by the general Committee for ſaid purpoſe. Joſeph Bull, Oliver Templeton, Col. Fleming, William Bedlow, John Woodward, Eleazer Miller, jun.

New-York, 14th July, 1775. B BOOTH.

We of the Sub-Committee appointed to inſpect the above ſale, do certify, that the goods abovementioned did arrive in due time, and have been under the care of the Committee ſince imported here, agreeable to the repreſentation of Mr Booth.

Joſeph Bull, Eleazer Miller, jun.

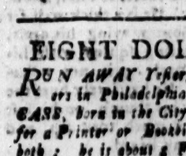
William Bedlow, Oliver Templeton.

WANTED

In the Borough Town of Weſtchester.

A Perſon that can teach an Engliſh School. There is a genteel living for a careful Man. For further Particulars, inquire of James Ferris, Doctor White, John Bartow, John Oakley, Committee of the ſaid School.

N B. None need apply but ſuch as can come well recommended. 99 2



STOLEN or Strayed about the 20th of July inſtant, from Greenwich, in the county of Fairfield, and colony of Connecticut, a black Horſe, about 14 hands three inches, high, well ſet, long bodied, well quartered, ſquare buttocks, without any artificial mark, has a ſtar in his forehead, and a mark on his noſe, occaſioned by the halter; his near hind foot is white, and the heel of his off hind foot has a white ſtreak all round towards the hoof;—he trots ſome, but his natural gait is a pace and goes well upon a ſhort hand gallop. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid horſe for the owner, and the thief, in any of his Majeſty's gaols, ſhall have Ten Dollars reward, and all reaſonable charges paid, or Five Dollars for the horſe, without the thief, and charges as aforeſaid, to be paid by

NATHANIEL REYNOLDS.

N B. Said horſe is ſix years old.

Greenwich, July 22d, 1775. 99 2

HAYMAN LEVY

In Duke Street, (commonly called Bayard Street,) has for Sale.

BEST North weſt Beaver, Raccoon, Parchment, Deer Skins, and ditto in the hair, Bear Skins, beſt black and white Wampum, Hair Pipes and Moons; Florence Oil, Capers, Anchovies, Olives, Orgeat and Capillaire in boxes, Geneva in large caſes, old Caſtile Soap, beſt Indigo and Fig blue, Coffee, American flour of Muſtard, Men's and Womens leather ſhoes, Germantown milled ſtockings, and few coil white Rope. 99 4.

Shortly will be Publiſhed,

PLAIN and conciſe practical remarks on the treatment of Wounds and Fractures; to which will be added, a ſhort Appendix on Camp and Military Hoſpitals; principally deſigned for the uſe of young Military Surgeons, in North America.

By JOHN JONES, M. D.

Profeſſor of Surgery in the College of New-York. 99—

Philadelphia July 13, 1775.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN AWAY Yeſterday from the Subſcribers, Printers in Philadelphia, a Servant Lad named JOHN CASE, born in the City of Wells, in England, may paſs for a Printer or Bookbinder, as he knows a little of both; he is about 5 Feet 5 or 6 Inches high, rather thick built; 19 Years of Age, very likely, ſmooth faced with a freſh Colour, Black Eyes, very black Hair, which he uſually wears tied behind in a Club, curled at the Sides and turned up before, and is a tolerable likely Fellow when clean dreſſed, but is much of a Slouch.—Had on when he went away an half worn Beaver Hat, a dark Olive coloured Faſtian Coat, a red and white ſtriped Linen Jacket, white Shirt and Stock, an old Pair of Leather Breeches, almoſt black, being much dirtied with his Work, white Cotton Stockings, good Shoes and Pinchbeck Buckles. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Servant, ſo that his Maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above Reward, and all reaſonable Charges paid by William and Thomas Bradford, or Corbelius Bradford, in New York. 99 2

POET'S CORNER.

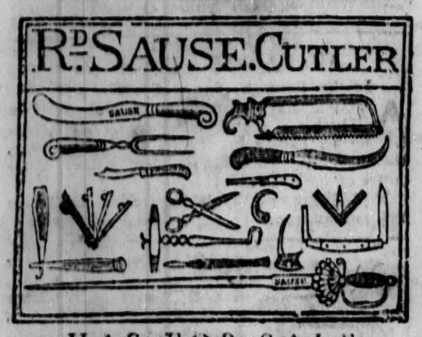
O'ER moorlands and mountains, bleak barren and bare,
As wilder'd and weary I roam,
A gentle young shepherdess saw my despair,
And led me o'er lawns, to her home;
Yellow sheaves from rich Ceres, her cottage had crown'd,
Green rushes were strew'd on the floor;
Her casement sweet woodbines crept wantonly round,
And deck'd the fost seats at her door.
We sat ourselves down to a cooling repast,
Fresh fruits she cull'd for me, the best;
Whilst thrown from my guard by some glances she cast,
Love slily stole into my breast.
I told my soft wishes, she sweetly replied,
(Ye virgins, her voice was divine)
"I've rich ones rejected, and great ones denied,
"Yet take me, fond shepherd I'm thine."
Her air was so modest, her aspect so meek,
So simple yet sweet were her charms;
I kiss'd the ripe roses that glow'd on her cheek,
And lock'd the lov'd maid in my arms.
Now jocund, together, we tend a few sheep,
And sit on the banks, by the stream
Reclin'd on her bosom, I sink into sleep,
Her image still softens my dream.
Together we range o'er the slow rising hills,
Deli,hted with pastoral views;
Or rest on the rock where the streamlet distils,
And mark out new themes for my muse.
To pomp or proud titles she ne'er did aspire;
The damsel's of humble descent:
The cottager, PEACE, is well known for her sire,
And shepherds have nam'd her CONTENT.

THOMAS BRIDGEN ATWOOD,
At his store in Duke street, facing the Coenties-Market, has for SALE,

A Quantity of Carolina Indigo very cheap for Cash; the genuine Carolina Pink Root, fine Turkey Rhubarb, Alexandrian Senna, Glauber Salts, Sweet Oil in Betries and Jars; Drugs and Medicines in general:—Also an Assortment of the most approved patented Medicines, viz.

Dr. James's Fever Powders,	Jesuits Drops,
Dr Hill's Pectoral Balsam of Honey,	British Oil,
Do. Tinctures of Valerian,	Harlem Oil,
Turlington's Balsam of Life	Stoughton's Bitters,
Bateman's Pectoral Drops	Essence of Balm of Gilead,
Daffy's Elixir,	Hooper's Scotch Pills,
Frances's Female Elixir,	Lockyer's Pills,
	Anodyne Necklaces and Powders.

*** A Set of Capital INSTRUMENTS, Hospital Lint, Marble Mortars of all Sizes and Prices.



HAS FOR SALE
At his Jewlery, Hardware, and Cutlery Store, the lower end of the Fly-Market.

SMALL SWORDS and Cutteau de Chasse's of various sorts, with a General Assortment of the above articles, which may be had on moderate terms for cash; buys old Gold, Silver, Tortoise shell, and Ivory.——Those who have demands on him, are desired to furnish him with their accompts, and any who are indebted to him are entreated to discharge the same as soon as possible. 98 1707

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Sunday the 18th of June 1775, Thomas Man, senior, obtained unlawfully of Thomas Man, junior, one mortgage deed, for the value of one hundred and forty pounds, and one bond of ninety pounds, and eight five pound notes, all which said writings were dated the 19th, and afterwards were disputed, and on the first day of July last to referrees, and by searching into affairs, they brought in their judgment, that said writings was unjustly obtained, and null and void, and of none effect; and I have taken this opportunity to inform the public, that I shall not pay said demands, without I am obliged by law. Given under my hand, this 13th day of July, 1775.

98 1707 THOMAS MAN, junior.

New York, July 17 1775.

Thirty Shillings Reward.

RUN AWAY on the 24 instant, from the subscriber, living in the Manor of Scarsdale, in the county of Westchester, and colony of New York, an English servant lad, named JACOB PYER, about 18 years of age, about five feet three inches high; Had on when he went away, an Osnaburgs shirt, a pair of new trowsers, an old swanskin waistcoat, a pair of old shoes, a coarse felt hat, about half worn, bound with black. He is a thick well set fellow, walks stooping, without moving his arms, has brown straight hair, a leering squint with his eyes, when he looks at any person; is not talkative, and has a stupid look. He has lately hurt the second and third finger from his thumb, on his left hand; the nail of the second much torn up, and the third affected, has a downy beard.

Whoever takes up said lad, and secures him in any of his Majesty's goals, giving notice thereof, or returns him to the subscriber, shall have the above-mentioned reward, and all reasonable charges paid by me

JONATHAN GRIFFIN TOMPKINS.

N. B. Every person or persons are forbid harbouring said servant, and all Captains of vessels are forbid carrying him off at their peril.

Francis Lewis and Son;

At their store near the Fly Market, have for sale the following goods, imported the last Fall, viz.

BROAD cloths of various prices	Diaper and Damask table linen
Red strouds, shalloons,	Furniture & other checks
Tamies, tabbynets,	A variety of ribbons
Durants, prunellas,	Black, blond and thread lace
Camletts, camlettees,	Flower'd and spotted gauze
Callamancos, crapes,	Cordage of all sizes, from a 12 inch cable to a ratline
German serge	White lines of all sorts
Imboff'd serge	Tacle falls & tiller ropes
Sagathees, blue duffels,	Whale lines, the best sort
Coating	Sail and seine twine
Striped & Rose blankets	Bed ticking
Printed callicoes, cotton and chintzes	Musqueto netting for beds
Cambricks, lawns and muslins, plain & flower'd	Looking glasses
Sattins, modes & persians	Long and short handle frying pans
Black velvet	Sithes and sickles, &c.
Tambour silk vests	ALSO
Indian Intestrings and persians	Jamaica spirits
¼ and yard wide Irish linens	Teneriffe wine
Irish sheeting	White wine vinegar
Hamburgh Dowlass	Castile soap
Plattillas Royal	Double flint decanters, and wine glasses.
Russia sail cloth	
Russia Drillings	
Ravens duck	

N. B. Several packages of their Spring goods, are yet unopened. 81—

ALL persons indebted to Peter Bausher, blacksmith, deceased, by bonds, notes, or book debts, are desired to make immediate payment; and all that have any demands against the said estate, are likewise desired to bring their accounts properly attested, to us.

GEORGE JANEWAY, AND JOHN WALTER. } Executors.

Who have for sale, good Honduras mahogany, and mahogany furniture. 94—

Just published, and to be sold
By JOHN ANDERSON,
At BEEKMAN'S SLIP,

AMERICAN LIBERTY:
A
POEM.

Sit mihi fas audita loqui. VIRGIL.

Jove fix'd it certain, that whatever day
Makes man a slave, takes half his worth away.
POPE.

*** This Poem is humbly addressed to all true lovers of this once flourishing country, whether they shine as soldiers or statesmen. In which, Ciceronian eloquence and patriotic fire are happily blended.

☞ At the same place may be had, a handsome assortment of new plays, pamphlets, &c.

No. 9 of the CRISIS

EARTHENWARE,

NOW manufacturing, and to be sold at the well-known House called Katchemer's Mead-House, about mid way between the New City Hall, and the Tea Water Pump, on the left hand side of the road as you go out of the city; where city and country store-keepers may be supplied with any quantity of said Ware, at reasonable rates. The Ware is far superior to the generality, and equal to the best of any imported from Philadelphia, or elsewhere, and consists of butter, water, pickle and oyster pots, porringers, milk pans of several sizes, jugs of several sizes, chamber pots, quart and pint mugs, quart, pint and half pint bowls, of various colours; small cups of different shapes, striped and coloured dishes of divers colours, pudding pans and wash basons, sauce pans, and a variety of other sorts of ware, too tedious to particularise, by the manufacturer, late from Philadelphia.

JONATHAN DURELL.

N. B. The purchaser of twenty shillings, or upwards, may depend on having it delivered in any part of this city, without charge.

SAMUEL PRINCE,
CABINET-MAKER,
At the Sign of the CHEST of DRAWERS, in WILLIAM-STREET, near the *North Church*,
IN NEW-YORK,

MAKES and sells, all sorts of CABINET-WORK in the neatest manner, and on the lowest terms. Orders for the WEST-INDIES, and elsewhere, completed, on the shortest notice.

He has now on Hand, for SALE,

A PARCEL of the most elegant furniture, made of Mahogany, of the very best quality, such as

Chests of drawers,	Bureau,
Chests upon chests,	Dining,
Cloth presses,	Card,
Desks,	Breakfast,
Desks and book cases of different sorts,	Tea,
Chairs of many different and new patterns.	And many other sorts of Cabinet work, very cheap.

} TABLES.

72—

TO Cover at James Tredwell's in Flanders, county of Morris, and province of New Jersey, at 30*s.* proc. the season.—*Goliah*, a most elegant English horse; he was bred in England, and got by old Sterling, one of the fleetest and most beautiful horses in the kingdom. *Goliah* is between 16 and 17 hands high, in every respect well formed, and possesses in a remarkable degree, more fire and strength, as well as more beauty, spirit and figure, than any stallion in the country. His foals, like himself, are handsome, strong, and lively; and few horses have been imported into America, so well calculated to produce a hardy and useful breed.

Good pasture for mares and particular attendance.

John Laboyteaux,
TAYLOR,
At BEEKMAN's SLIP,
HAS FOR SALE,

A NEAT Assortment of superfine CLOTHS of the most fashionable colours now wore in London.——ALSO,

Fine mill'd drab cloths for watch coats,	Black say, sagathees, collar velvets,
Superfine Bath coatings,	White and nankeen cotton twists,
Do. white and cloth coloured corderoys,	Brown Silisia Hollands,
Do. spotted velvuses,	Gold and silver spangle buttons,
Do. hair shag,	Gold and silver basket do.
Scarlet, green, buff, white, and sky blue cassimirs,	Death head do.
White and crimson feather'd velvet,	Gilt and plated do.
White jeans,	Polished steel buttons, very neat,
Elegant gold and silver mixed tambour waistcoats, on white, pea green, French gray, and buff chain tabby.	Gold and silver wire vellum loops with spangled heads,
White, crimson, and black chain tabby.	Gold and silver hat bands with buckles,
Rich black twilled silk, very neat for breeches.	Gilt and silvered hooks and eyes.
Rich white silk Stareet,	Taylors shears and irons,
Do. white silk serge de soy,	Taylors notches,
Superfine white Dutch cord.	Best Whitechapel needles,
Do. black princess stuff,	Tambour needles with cases,
Do. silk and worsted breeches patterns,	Sewing silk,
Do. sattinets,	Black four corded silk for embroidering,
Do. rattinets and shalloons,	Tambour silk and twist well sorted,
White and brown bushams,	Scarf twist,
	Nankeen and cloth coloured thread,
	India nankeens.

Likewise, a large and elegant assortment of gold and silver lace, among which are some half laces for hats.—Gold and silver spangled buttons and loops, gold and silver treble French chain, single do. gold and silver cord, gold and silver fleany, do. thread, do. vellum, rich gold and silver spangled Brandenburgh loops for gentlemen's clothes, gold and silver sprig tassels, gold and silver fringe ornamented with bullion knots for epaulets.——Any gentlemen that choose to have buttons made of the same cloth, can have them worked with pearl and spangle, with any sprig or flower, that he or they may choose, as neat as those made in London.—He makes clergymen's and lawyer's gowns.

ABRAHAM DURYEE

Has to sell very cheap, at his House in Queen-Street, opposite the Fly market, the following Merchandize viz.

WHITE Lead ground in Oyl, powder'd ditto, Spanish brown ground in oyl, powder'd ditto, spruce yellow ground, powder'd ditto, Red lead, Naples yellow, Vermilion, Prussian blue, Rose pink, scarlet lake, king's yellow, white and brown Varnish 8 by 7, 10 by 8, 11 by 9, 12 by 10, 14 by 10, 14 by 12 and 20 by 18 Crown Glass, Painting brushes, Linseed oyl, Powder blue, Umber litharge and white Vitriol. Superfine broad cloths of various colours, Second ditto, Narrow cloths, White, blue, and green Cassimer, Bath and other Coatings, Rattinets, Shalloons Durants, Tamies, Buttons, Sewing silk, Black silk breeches patterns, Black and blue worsted ditto, Sattinet and Serge de soy, Bombazeen, Black mourning crape, Black and blue serge denim, German serges, White and green wilton, Castor and felt hats, Men's and women's stockings. ALSO,

Old Madeira Wine, Lisbon,

Teneriffe and Sweet ditto, Claret in bottles, old Brandy, best Geneva, old Jamaica and West-India Rum, Loaf and Muscovado Sugars, Coffee, Allspice, &c. &c. 1695 98.

The sixth year of this advertisement in this country concerning

WATCHES.

JOHN SIMNET, (*one of the first who brought this curious and useful manufacture to perfection,*) continues to repair and clean old watches, much cheaper and better than is usual—and sells excellent new watches, in gold, silver, metal, &c. which will require no expence, cleaning, or repairing, except abused; and best glasses at 1*s.*

☞ Removed next door to the white corner house, New-York, opposite to the Coffee-House, and lower corner of the bridge, a dial plate over the window. 93—

RICHARD NORRIS,
STAY MAKER from LONDON,
(Now living in Elizabeth Town.)

MAKES *all sorts of* STAYS *and* JUMPS, *turned and plain, with French and Mecklenburg waistcoats, in the neatest and best manner, and at the most reasonable Rates.*

Ladies who are uneasy in their shapes, he fits without any incumbrance, and by methods approved by the Society of Stay Makers in London, prevents the falls and risings in the hips and shoulders of young Ladies and growing Misses, to which they are often subject.

He has settled a Correspondence in London, whereby he acquires the first fashions of the Court; and has had the honour of working for several ladies of distinction, both in England and this City, with universal applause; and flatters himself he has given entire satisfaction, and shall continue to do so, as he engages his work to be as good as any done in these parts, for neatness, true fitting, and newest fashions from London.

N. B. The said Norris cuts whole bone for Merchants and others, after the best manner.

He returns his sincere thanks to all his good and kind customers, and hopes their good word will not be wanting to promote his interest.

Ladies in New-York, by sending their measures to Mr. Jacock's, opposite to the house of John Cruger, Esq. in Smith street, may have their orders completed with care and expedition.

RICHARD NORRIS.

CLOCKS,
MADE, MENDED, and CLEANED by
WILLIAM PEARSON,
CLOCK and WATCH MAKER,
At the Dial, in HANOVER-SQUAR, New York.

WHO likewise repairs Watches at a very moderate price, and will warrant their performance a twelve month.

He likewise teaches vocal musick, and the harpsichord in the newest taste, and most approved method, at a reasonable price.

Tunes harpsicords, spinnets, &c. by the year.

Those Ladies and Gentlemen, who choose to favour him with their commands, may depend he will exert his utmost abilities, in both branches.

☞ A large commodious cellar to let. 77—

To the PUBLIC.

WHEREAS Barnard Jackson, who formerly served me the subscriber as a clerk, is now discharged from my employ; these are to forewarn all persons not to credit, or pay the aforesaid Barnard Jackson any money on my account.

ROBERT SINCLAIR.

WE the subscribers, sensible of the advantages derived from the trade of the colony of Connecticut, and desirous of giving their bills of credit a currency equal to those of the other neighbouring provinces, do promise and oblige ourselves to receive the same in all payments whatsoever.

New York July 10 1775.

[Signed by 142 merchants, traders, and other inhabitants of this city]

Committee Chamber, New York July 11th, 1775.

RESOLVED, that it be recommended to the inhabitants of this city and county, to take the paper bills of credit of the colony of Connecticut, in all payments, and to give it the same degree of circulation, and credit as is now given, to the bills of credit, of the neighbouring colonies.

By order of the Committee,
HENRY REMSEN, D. Chairman.

The following denomination of bills in New-York currency.

£. 2	0	0	lawful, is	£ 2	13	4	York
1	10	0	do.	2	0	0	do.
1	0	0	do.	1	6	8	do.
0	10	0	do.	0	13	4	do.
0	6	0	do.	0	8	0	do.
0	5	0	do.	0	6	8	do.
0	2	6	do.	0	3	4	do.

The difference is one third, being emitted at 6*s.* a dollar.

HENRY O'BRIAN,
Stay Maker from DUBLIN,

MOST gratefully acknowledges the favours he hath received of his kind customers, and with the utmost gratitude returns them and the public in general, many thanks for their encouragement, which he hopes he shall continue to merit by a close and constant attendance to his business, with an obliging readiness to serve all who may please to favour him with their commands. He hath all kinds of Stays ready made in the neatest and newest fashion, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms for cash or short credit, where Ladies may be also supplied with all kinds of French and Mecklenburgh waistcoats, Riding ditto &c. in the newest fashions and on the shortest notice, by the Publick's humble servant, at the sign of the Stays, in Broad Street, near the City-Hall. 93—

TO THE PUBLIC.
THE
NEW STAGE COACHES,

THAT constantly ply between New York and Philadelphia, the one sets out from Powles Hook ferry, opposite New-York, and the other from Mr. Little's, in Fourth streets, between Market and Chesnut streets, at the sign of the Indian Queen, in Philadelphia, every Tuesday and Friday morning, at or before sunrise; and meet at Princeton the same nights, where they exchange passengers, and return the next day to Powles Hook ferry, and Philadelphia; so as to perform the journey in two days from New York to Philadelphia. The price for each passenger in the coach, *thirty shillings*, and out passengers *twenty shillings*, *proc.* each passenger allowed to take 14lb. baggage, and above that, to pay *two pence* per pound.

THE FLYING MACHINE

STILL continues, and sets out every Monday and Thursday mornings, from Powles Hook ferry opposite New York, and from the sign of the Cross keys in Philadelphia, at the corner of Third and Chesnut streets, and meet at Princeton the same nights, exchange passengers, and return the next day to Powles Hook ferry, and Philadelphia, so as to perform the journey in two days. The price for each passenger *twenty one shillings*, and goods as usual, only each passenger allowed 14lb. The passengers are desired to cross over the ferry to Powles Hook the evening before, as the stages set off early.

It is hoped that this very expensive undertaking will meet with encouragement from all Ladies and Gentlemen, as they may depend upon punctual performance, by the public's most obliged servant, 82—

JOHN MEROREAU.

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the COFFEE-HOUSE;
Where all Sorts of Printing is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertisements of no more Length than Breadth are inserted for Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertisements in the same Proportion.